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15 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH
REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF
INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES
AND PEOPLES

NINETY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP

Acting Chairman: Mr. Ricardo ALARCON de QUESADA (Cuba)

1. The Working Group held its 135th meeting on 15 August 1991.

1. Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters

2. In connection with the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters, the Working Group recalled that the General Assembly, by paragraph 6 of its resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, authorized the Special Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. By paragraph 3 (9) of the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, the Assembly directed the Committee to continue to hold meetings away from Headquarters as appropriate.

3. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should consider accepting one or more invitations that may be extended in 1992 and that, if it decides to accept a given invitation, the Committee should request the Secretary-General to seek to allocate the necessary funds.

2. Representation at seminars, meetings and conferences of intergovernmental and other organizations

4. The Working Group proposed that the Special Committee recommend to the General Assembly that the Committee should continue to be represented at seminars, meetings and conferences organized by United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization and recommended that the Assembly should make appropriate budgetary provisions to cover such activities in 1992.

3. Pattern of conferences

5. The Working Group noted that during the year, the Special Committee had closely followed the guidelines set forth in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the pattern of conferences, in particular resolution 45/238 of 21 December 1990. By organizing its programme of work effectively and by holding extensive consultations and working in informal session, the Committee had been able to curtail considerably the number of its formal meetings. The Working Group recommended that the Special Committee should continue to pursue its efforts to limit its demands on the conference-servicing resources and to avoid as far as possible last-minute cancellation of scheduled meetings.

6. The Working Group decided to recommend that, taking into account the probable workload of the Special Committee for 1992, the Committee should consider holding its meetings according to the following schedule:

(a)	Plenary	
	February/June	As required
	July/August	20 meetings (5 meetings a week)
(b)	Subsidiary body	
	March/June	30 meetings (3 to 5 meetings a week)
	July	As required

7. It was understood that this programme would not preclude the holding of any ad hoc meetings that might be warranted and that the Special Committee might, in early 1992, review the scheduled meetings on the basis of new developments that might arise. The Working Group recommended that subject to any directives given by the General Assembly, the Special Committee should strive to keep its meetings to a minimum.

4. Control and limitation of documentation

8. The Working Group noted that, during the year, the Special Committee had taken further measures to control and limit its documentation in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 34/50 of 23 November 1979 and 39/68 of 13 December 1984. Those

measures included the circulation of its documents in provisional or unofficial form whenever appropriate. The Working Group recommended that, consistent with the goal of limiting documentation, the Special Committee should streamline its report to the General Assembly.

5. Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable

9. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should continue consideration of this question at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give at its forty-sixth session.

6. International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism

10. With regard to the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, the Working Group decided to recommend that the Committee should authorize the Chairman to consult with and assist the Secretary-General in the preparation and implementation of the draft plan of action to be submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988.

7. Participation of representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Special Committee

11. Taking into account the views expressed by the representatives of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories at the seminars organized by the Committee in Vanuatu and Barbados in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should consider, in cooperation with administering Powers, means of increasing the participation of those Territories in its work, particularly in the meetings of its Subcommittee. The Special Committee would be expected to maintain in its budget proposals, its traditional estimates regarding this issue.

8. Seminar at United Nations Headquarters

12. In 1990, the Special Committee decided to postpone to 1991 the seminar at Headquarters provided for in General Assembly resolution 44/100 of 11 December 1989 on the Programme of Activities in observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration. The postponement would enable the Committee to study a proposal by some non-governmental organizations that participants in the seminar include representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories themselves, especially young people.

13. The proposed seminar received further consideration at a meeting of the expanded Bureau held on 6 August 1991 when the view was expressed that, since little was known about the non-governmental organizations involved, more information would be needed before a decision could be made.

14. In the light of the foregoing, the Working Group decided to recommend to the Special Committee that the holding of a seminar should be further postponed. In the meantime, the Secretariat should be requested to obtain more information regarding the non-governmental organizations involved and alternative proposals for a seminar should be formulated.

9. Follow-up to the seminars organized in 1990 by the Special Committee in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration

15. The seminars held in Vanuatu and Barbados in 1990 emphasized, inter alia, the need for the Special Committee to reassess its approach and methodology with regard to the implementation of its mandate. As a consequence, in 1991, the Committee decided to streamline its procedures by merging its two subcommittees into one body in order to deal with the problems of individual Territories in a more focused way.

16. Recognizing that reform is an ongoing process, the Working Group decided to recommend to the Special Committee that it should continue to consider new ways to make its work more effective, including giving consideration of all recommendations made by the seminars held in 1990, particularly those focusing on opening new channels for disseminating and acquiring information and, in this context, that it should consider ways and means of improving regional collection and dissemination of information on decolonization.

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION
WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING
OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES
AND PEOPLES

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Draft resolution submitted by the Acting Chairman after consultations with the members of the Special Committee

The Special Committee,

Having examined the reports submitted by the Secretary-General, 1/ the Acting Chairman 2/ and the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance 3/ on the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on this subject, including in particular resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988 on the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,

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1/ A/46/229.

2/ A/AC.109/L.1761.

3/ A/AC.109/L.1760, sect. III.

Recalling also General Assembly resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989 containing the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Deeply concerned that the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples have not been fully achieved,

Recognizing that permanent peace and stability in southern Africa can only be achieved when the system of apartheid in South Africa has been eradicated and South Africa has been transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial country, and reiterating therefore that all the necessary measures should be adopted at the present time to bring a speedy end to the apartheid system in the interest of all the people of southern Africa, the African continent and the world at large,

Noting that the large majority of the remaining colonial Territories are small island Territories,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 43/189 of 20 December 1988 concerning specific measures in favour of island developing countries,

Bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 25 to 29 June 1990, 4/

Recalling relevant resolutions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee concerning the access of colonial Territories to programmes of the United Nations system,

Noting the assistance extended thus far to colonial Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and considering that such assistance should be expanded further, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for external assistance,

Stressing the importance of securing necessary resources for funding expanded assistance programmes for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

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4/ A/CONF.147/5 - TD/B/AC.46/4, chap. II.

Reiterating its deep concern over the unacceptability of destabilization by South Africa of the front-line and neighbouring States, whether through direct aggression, sponsorship of surrogates, economic subversion or other means, the forms and consequences of which stand well documented in United Nations and other publications,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation, without further delay, of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued cooperation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard,

Noting with grave concern the extensive links and collaboration between the apartheid regime of South Africa and certain countries in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields, and the growing military and nuclear cooperation between racist Pretoria and Israel,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes to the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes and cyclones, and recalling relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. Takes note of the report of its Acting Chairman on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council 2/ and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom; 5/

5/ E/1991/116.

2. Takes note of the report of the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; 3/

3. Recommends that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations system;

4. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the full implementation, without further delay, of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. Reaffirms also that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension of all necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations;

6. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as international and regional organizations, to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

8. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen measures of support and formulate adequate programmes of assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

9. Also requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide, through an inter-agency framework, the necessary assistance to colonial Territories in order to alleviate the adverse conditions arising from the interplay of a combination of factors reflecting the vulnerable character of their economies;

10. Further requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating their assistance programmes, to take due account of the conclusions and recommendations entitled "Challenges and opportunities: A strategic framework" of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Island Developing Countries and Donor Countries and Organizations, held at United Nations Headquarters in June 1990;

11. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all humanitarian, material and moral assistance to Namibia and all newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to consolidate their political independence and achieve genuine economic independence;

12. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in cooperation with the regional and other organizations where appropriate, to submit to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, particularly specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

13. Recommends to the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution and to consider introducing flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the colonial Territories;

14. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

15. Welcomes the continued initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and in coordinating the activities of the agencies in extending effective assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, and calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as a matter of urgency, to contribute generously to the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts in those Non-Self-Governing Territories affected by natural disasters;

16. Urges the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories at the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories may draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

17. Further urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to adhere to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, in particular with regard to increased support for the opponents of apartheid, the use of concerted and effective measures aimed at applying pressure to ensure a speedy end to apartheid and ensuring the non-relaxation of existing measures to encourage the South African regime to eradicate apartheid until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes;

18. Stresses, in the context of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, the need for the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render all possible assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States to enable them to rebuild their economies, which have been adversely affected by acts of aggression and destabilization by South Africa, to withstand any further such acts and to continue to support the people of South Africa;

19. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to cooperate with the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund established by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 6 September 1986, in the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements struggling against the apartheid regime;

20. Condemns the extensive links and collaboration between the apartheid regime of South Africa and certain countries in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields, and the growing military and nuclear cooperation between the racist regime and Israel;

21. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

22. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

23. Commends the Economic and Social Council for its debate and resolution on this issue and requests it to continue, as appropriate, to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of

Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

24. Requests the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on the implementation of the present resolution;

25. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the governing bodies of the appropriate specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations so that these bodies take the necessary measures to comply with the resolution, and further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;

26. Decides, subject to any directives the General Assembly might wish to give its forty-sixth session, to continue to examine the question and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH
REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF
INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES
AND PEOPLES

MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS BY COLONIAL POWERS IN TERRITORIES UNDER THEIR ADMINISTRATION WHICH MIGHT BE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Draft decision submitted to the Acting Chairman

1. The Special Committee, having considered the item entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" and recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms its strong conviction that military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination and reiterates its strong views that existing bases and installations, which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, should be withdrawn and that no further entrenchment should be condoned.

2. The Special Committee reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of military bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territories from exercising their rights to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of such bases and installations in some of those Territories, the Committee urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against

other States, and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

3. The Special Committee reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might run counter to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and to eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

4. The Special Committee reiterates that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

5. The Special Committee notes with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's inhuman repression of the people of South Africa, and declares that the policy of apartheid and destabilization [not only] undermines the peace and stability of the southern African region [but also constitutes a threat to international peace and security].

6. The Special Committee condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Special Committee urges the Council to consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 1/ and to adopt further measures to widen the scope of its resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Special Committee also calls for the scrupulous observance of Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Committee is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council, 2/ the General Assembly, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Special Committee against Apartheid, as well as the Movement of Non-aligned Countries, the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and a number of intergovernmental and regional organizations.

1/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14179.

2/ Security Council resolutions 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985, 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985, 574 (1985) of 7 October 1985, 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985, 580 (1985) of 30 December 1985, 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, 602 (1987) of 25 November 1987 and 606 (1987) of 23 December 1987.

7. The Special Committee considers that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist regime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Committee condemns the continuing support to the racist regime of South Africa in the military and other fields. In this context, the Committee expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist regime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries in the military and other fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training which increases its capability to manufacture nuclear weapons.

8. The Special Committee strongly condemns the [continuing] collaboration of certain countries with the racist regime in the military and [nuclear] field[s] and expresses its conviction that such collaboration is in contravention of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and undermines international solidarity against the apartheid regime. The Committee thus calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration.

9. The Special Committee urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the oppressive policies of the apartheid regime in South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States and for the purpose of resettlement of those who are returning.

10. The Special Committee deplores the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories, particularly in the small island Territories of the Pacific and Caribbean regions, for military installations. The large-scale utilization of the local resources for this purpose could adversely affect the economic development of the Territories concerned.

11. The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to inform the world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

12. The Special Committee decides, subject to any directives that the General Assembly may give in this connection at its forty-sixth session, to continue to consider the item at its next session.

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH
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AND PEOPLES

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Draft resolution submitted by the Acting Chairman after consultations with the members of the Special Committee

The Special Committee,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on this subject, including, in particular, resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988 declaring the period 1990-2000 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that those economic and other activities which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstruct efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and in colonial Territories are in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Seriously concerned about the activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural resources that are the heritage of the indigenous populations of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean, the Pacific and other regions, as well as their human resources, to the detriment of their interests, thus depriving them of their rights to control the resources of their Territories and impeding the realization by those peoples of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Strongly condemning the collaboration by certain countries with the racist minority regime of South Africa in the nuclear field, which, by providing that regime with nuclear equipment and technology, enables it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby strengthening its abhorrent system of apartheid,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests that obstruct efforts to eliminate colonialism and racism, particularly in South Africa, thereby violating the right of the peoples of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories to self-determination and independence, to apply pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in South Africa, to encourage a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and to counteract all forms of collaboration with the apartheid regime,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Reaffirms its concern over the activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural resources that are the heritage of the indigenous populations of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Caribbean, the Pacific and other regions, as well as their human resources, to the detriment of their interests, thus depriving them of their right to control the resources of their Territories and impeding the realization by those peoples of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence;

4. Condemns those activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories that are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

5. Strongly condemns the collaboration of certain countries, in particular Israel, with the racist minority regime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those Governments concerned to refrain from supplying that regime, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

6. Strongly condemns the collaboration with the racist minority regime of South Africa of certain countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the regime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

7. Calls upon all States to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist regime of South Africa, in particular in the military and nuclear fields, and to refrain from entering into other relations which run counter to the maintenance of existing sanctions against the regime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

8. Calls once again upon all Governments that have not yet done so, to take, in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

9. Calls upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of oil and petroleum products to the racist regime of South Africa;

10. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories by foreign economic interests, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, is a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of those Territories;

11. Invites all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system to take all possible measures to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the peoples of colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

12. Urges the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development, and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

13. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to ensure that no discriminatory and unjust wage systems or working conditions prevail in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to inform the world public opinion of those activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

15. Appeals to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to coordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the apartheid regime of South Africa and to work towards the non-relaxation of existing measures against that regime in order to accelerate the process of constitutional change;

16. Decides to continue to monitor closely the situation in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interest of the indigenous peoples and at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories, in order to facilitate and accelerate the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination and independence;

17. Decides to keep the item under continuous review.